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U.S. Editor Says Chou Feels Collective Will Replace Mao

EW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)— Premier Chou En-lai of China said that a collective leadership succeeded Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Wall Street Journal cited today. It said Mr. Chou made the statement in a conversation with 20 American tourists touring China.

It gave no hint of who might oppose the collective leadership, nor on when vacancies in government now might be filled. The premier stressed that he had an abundance of able-aged, and younger, potential leaders.

Warren E. Phillips, editorial director of the journal, quoted Chou as having said that "naming of only one successor was one of the plots of Mao." The government says it Marshal Lin, who was designated minister and Chairman Mao's designated successor, tried seize power last September and was killed while trying to flee a country.

"With such a big country and so many problems facing us, how can we have only one successor?" Mr. Chou asked.

Other Key Points

During an almost four-hour conversation, Mr. Chou, 74-four years younger than Chairman Mao also said:

• China wants no part of any financial-development ventures with U.S. companies. Experience joint ventures with the Soviet



UPI
Chou En-lai, bidding
farewell to Nixon.

Union soured China on such deals.

• He is convinced that the identity of the "principal culprit," the man who planned the assassination of President John F. Kennedy has never been divulged. "It couldn't be" that Lee Harvey Oswald is "the one who really killed him," Mr. Chou said firmly. "It is not possible."

• In 1958, Nikita S. Khrush-

chev, then Soviet premier, proposed setting up a navy with China. Chairman Mao, sensing a Russian desire to control China's fleet, refused.

Discussing recent relations with the United States, Mr. Chou said: "Some people say developments have been rather slow, but as I see it this isn't so."

He mentioned China's entry into the United Nations and the expulsion of Taiwan from that organization last October and the establishment of diplomatic relations with Peking by more than 20 countries since then.

"We should look at all these major changes as links in a chain," the premier said. "As I see it, there will be further developments. They may go sometimes faster, sometimes slower."

Relaxed and Stable

Mr. Phillips said that Premier Chou, obviously in good spirits, set a tone in the conversation that seemed designed to project a picture of a China that now was relaxed, stable and sure of itself, with its major problems well in hand.

Flashes of wit were frequent: While he said he was precluded from visiting the United States as China's premier so long as the Chiang Kai-shek government had representatives in America, "If I resigned, maybe I could go. Maybe I'll go as a member of the table tennis team."

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Chou said, "I made more replies to your questions than I did to President Nixon, [Secretary of State] Mr. Rogers and [Mr. Nixon's foreign policy adviser] Dr. Kissinger. Dr. Kissinger can talk to you for half an hour and not give you one substantive answer. It would be unfair of me to do that to you. But I understand he has to keep some things confidential."

China's economy: He reviewed China's current policy of giving first priority to agriculture, then to light industry and, third, to heavy industry. He said he did not favor replacing Peking's 1.7 million bicycles with automobiles even when that is possible.

Peking would become like New York in terms of pollution, and you wouldn't be able to move on the streets," he said.

The Russians: He said the United States and Japan have much better information about Chinese leadership questions than do the Russians "despite the fact they have the largest embassy in Peking, at the highest cost."

He also recalled telling Soviet

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United Press International
MOSCOW TALKS—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (second from right) meeting with West German State Secretary Egon Bahr (second from left) in Moscow yesterday to discuss the German question. They are flanked by Valentin Falin, Soviet ambassador to Bonn (left), and Ulrich Sahm, the ambassador of West Germany to Moscow.

Bonn Asks Russia to Break Deadlock With E. Germany

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (UPI)— West Germany's top negotiator met today with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in what Western diplomats said was an attempt to get Moscow's help in breaking a deadlock in Bonn's talks with East Germany. Diplomatic sources said West German Chancellor Willy Brandt sent his

state secretary, Egon Bahr, to Moscow in hopes the Russians will bring pressure on East Germans to conclude a treaty with Bonn before the West German election on Nov. 19. Mr. Gromyko received Mr. Bahr in the same ornate room in Spindorovka Palace in which West German and Soviet leaders signed their non-

aggression treaty in 1970. Bonn's negotiations with East Germany on a basic treaty are stuck on East Berlin's rejection of Mr. Brandt's concept of a single German nation divided into two German states. The Communists insist two German nations now exist.

Mr. Bahr told Mr. Gromyko

Potato Crop, Vegetables Low in Soviet

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (AP)— Already struggling to cope with a bad grain-harvest, Soviet authorities today revealed potato and vegetable shortages caused by drought conditions.

The lead editorial in Pravda, the voice of the Communist party, urged farmers to prepare now for a maximum effort next year to "compensate for losses of production in the current year."

It mentioned not only grain, a major index of agricultural success, but also a need to increase potato and vegetable production.

"The drought of the current year in many regions influenced the crop of these important food products," Pravda said.

It was reported earlier that searing heat in the Moscow region had nearly wrecked the crop of potatoes.

But Pravda's latest reference to the potato and vegetable problem indicated that crop failures went beyond the Moscow area. Even in the best of years there are not enough vegetables for the Russian table, although potatoes have been in adequate supply in the last few years.

U.S. Sees More Imports

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, in Washington, reported a serious food situation in the Soviet Union. Citing "various sources," it said Moscow may be planning to import more food from satellite countries in addition to the purchase of 20 million tons of wheat from the United States.

The grain harvest, planned for an average of 185 million tons a year during the current five-year period, may fall well below the 170-million-ton mark this year.

Harvesters in the eastern areas—Siberia and northern Kazakhstan—are trying to bring in crops damaged by rain and snow, with time running out.

The shortages have sparked official campaigns to save bread and flour. There have so far been no corresponding drives to conserve potato and vegetable supplies.

The big state and collective farms were told to "analyze thoroughly results of work to expose the mistakes and miscalculations and to find the reserves that can be put into operation."

The continuing concern expressed by the state-controlled media over the harvest indicates the extent of official worry.

Pravda made clear that 1973 will be a year in which Soviet agriculture tries to recover from 1972 farm failures.

The report said that "unfavorable misconceptions" in many countries hinder efforts to cut population growth. A belief exists, for example, that "there is a correlation between population size and military power."

Also, there is a "suspicion that the advocacy by rich countries of lower growth rates for the poor is merely a new form of colonialism and an excuse for not providing adequate development aid."

In the bank's view, the advantages of lower population growth are clear:

• The most certain, immediate and measurable benefit of slowing population growth is an increase in per-capita income.

• Problems of unemployment and inequality in the distribution of income would be eased by reductions in fertility.

that Mr. Brandt would support United Nations membership for East Germany if the latter accepts his "single German nation" philosophy, diplomatic sources said.

The West German diplomat will return to his own capital tomorrow to resume negotiations with East Germany's Michael Kohl.

As a result, each day that the current Kissinger negotiations have been prolonged has brought intensified speculation that a breakthrough in the negotiating stalemate might be imminent, despite President Nixon's disclaimer that his policy is influenced in any way by the approach of Election Day.

The White House limited itself once again to the bare announcement of the meetings. In mid-afternoon, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the second day of talks in the discussions that resumed yesterday was completed, and "they will meet a third day."

No Change of Progress

No official claim of progress, or lack of it, has been made in the bargaining in which Mr. Kissinger for the first time is accompanied by his White House deputy, Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig, Jr., who last week held secret talks in Saigon. The principal on the North Vietnamese side are Politburo member Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy, official chief of the Hanoi delegation.

Outwardly, there is no sign yet that any compromise has been struck on the prime political demand by North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, known in the West as the Viet Cong, for the removal of South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu and his regime. Diplomatic observers, watching for clues about the secret bargaining, are intensely listening for any outcry from Mr. Thieu that could signify his fear of being sacrificed to the Communist demand to replace him with a three-segment coalition "Government of National Concord."

So far there has been no such outcry from Mr. Thieu. To some specialists on Indochina, this signifies that the talks are still in a probing stage, with the United States possibly proposing a variation on the American-South Vietnamese offer of last January for a new presidential election with Mr. Thieu to resign a month before it takes place.

Communist negotiators rejected the January offer partially because it would only have Mr. Thieu step down prior to a presidential election, while they insisted on replacing the entire political structure of South Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the Senate today approved two more stars for Gen. Haig and approved his nomination as Army vice-chief of staff.



United Press International
NEW MAN—Flanked by ex-Chancellors Ludwig Erhard (left) and Kurt-Georg Kiesinger, Christian Democratic party chairman Rainer Barzel at party congress yesterday.

Warning West Germans of 'Slide Into Socialism'

Barzel Hits Brandt's Economics, Ostpolitik

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Oct. 9 (Reuters)— West German opposition leader Rainer Barzel, opening the three-day election conference of his Christian Democrat party (CDU), today lashed Chancellor Willy Brandt's economic policies and his "Ostpolitik."

He described inflation as the greatest enemy of free enterprise and asked, "The question arises: Why does the chancellor do nothing?... Is he tolerating inflation as a means of bringing about a socialist transformation of society?"

The opposition leader said he also doubted whether West Ger-

many has improved its international prestige since 1969.

Mr. Barzel, whose party abstained from voting on the ratification of West Germany's historic treaties with Moscow and Warsaw last July, denied that Mr. Brandt's "Ostpolitik" (eastern policy) has changed the basic contradiction between East and West.

Moscow has not given up its aims, while the West Germans' fellow countrymen in Communist East Germany are still not free to choose the form of government they desire, he said.

The Christian Democratic leader said his party wants a federal Germany built on integration of the Common Market partners and the NATO alliance.

Mr. Barzel implied that a CDU government would view the controversial Eastern treaties in a different light. "If we win the elections, the application and interpretation of the treaties will be in our hands," he said.

Bombing Is Heavy in North and South

Viet Cong Cling to 3 Villages Near Saigon, Driven From 4th

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Oct. 9 (UPI)— Five companies of Viet Cong guerrillas stubbornly held on again today in at least three hamlets only 20 miles from Saigon, government military spokesman said, but were driven out of a fourth one only 10 miles north of the capital yesterday afternoon.

"There have been no fierce engagements reported in the area," said the government spokesman. Although the Communists troops have infiltrated into the hamlets, little main-force military action by either side had been reported there since the weekend. Only 30 government troops were reported wounded in the actions yesterday and today, according to the government spokesman.

The navy said that the boat, worth about \$13,300, was dumped into the North Sea recently because it was at least 10 months old.

A navy spokesman said that the boat was still drinkable but could have become undrinkable later aboard trips at sea.

South Vietnamese Skyraider bombers and F-5 jet fighter-bombers flew air strikes on Communist positions northwest of Phu Nhieu, and American Air Force B-52s continued heavy carpet-bombing on North Vietnamese targets in the same area yesterday. Seven missions, or 21 planes, dropped

hundreds of tons of bombs only 21 to 23 miles north of Saigon and 45 miles to the northeast yesterday, the United States command said.

In other fighting on the northern front in Quang Tri Province yesterday, the government reported, its marines recaptured Trien Phong district town, on the same side of the Thach Ban River as

Quang Tri City but northeast of it. Little resistance from the North Vietnamese was reported.

Trien Phong had been abandoned by South Vietnamese troops last April 30, the day before the abandonment of Quang Tri, but

had been fought over ever since government forces began trying to take back Quang Tri in the summer. Quang Tri, in ruins, was recaptured on Sept. 15.

American planes continued to make extensive air raids against North Vietnam over the weekend, and given up as missing, the command's figures show.

A North Vietnamese MiG-21 fighter was reported shot down by an American F-4 yesterday afternoon, the command said, bringing to 63 the number of MiGs that have been reported shot down this year.

An American AH-1 helicopter gunship was also reported shot down, for unknown reasons, in the Mekong delta 60 miles northwest of Can Tho this morning.

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Kilpatrick

were promised at the Moscow summit conference in May.

In 1968, the President told the United Nations General Assembly that "all man's great enterprises, none lends itself more logically or more compellingly to international cooperation than the venture into space."

In establishing what he called

• Only money said to be lacking to put men on Mars. Page 5.

"a global launch insurance policy," the President said all nations can have access under equal conditions to the advantages of space applications.

China is already linked to the U.S. through the Intelsat IV satellite, which carries four telephone circuits across the Pacific between Shanghai and California.

The link is a 32-foot antenna built in Shanghai by RCA, which is now constructing in Peking and in Shanghai a pair of 97-foot-wide antennas that will not only give the Chinese more circuits but will extend their range to

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Mao-Tse-tung

Mao's Triumph

In 1957 Mao wrote: "The actual situation when the United States controls the majority in the UN is only provisional and eventually will change."

Mao has been right! The United States has lost the majority and its influence is decreasing. The Chinese communist party declares now that Nixon comes to Peking to present America's capitulation.

Meantime, horrors transpire from Chinese communist prisons. Maoists have gouged eyes with sulphuric acid and have cut tongues and hands of their helpless victims. In Tientsin, China, Catholic priests have been even buried alive. At least 100,000 Christians are imprisoned today in China.

Rev. Richard Wurmbrand, who spent himself 14 years in communist prisons, describes in his books the courageous acts of faith of our suffering Christian brethren in communist countries.

Be interested in the plight of our persecuted brethren behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

Mail coupon for the book, "Tortured for Christ" by Rev. Richard Wurmbrand, Translated in 27 languages.

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South Says North Yemen Took Red Sea Isle; Wants It Back Chou Talks Of Succession With Editors

ADEN, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—The South Yemeni government today accused North Yemen of seizing the island of Kamaran, in the Red Sea, and said that it would use all possible peaceful means to regain the island, but that it would use force if diplomacy failed.

"We have enough force at our disposal to recover the island," Information Minister Abdallah al-Khameri declared.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Southern Yemen) charged that the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) seized Kamaran after naval and air attacks last Friday.

The Northern Yemeni Embassy in Beirut said today that Kamaran island, which is close to the North's main port of Hodeida, is part of its territory.

It implicitly admitted taking control of the island, but denied occupying it by force.

Integral Part

"What really happened was that the people of this island arrived in Hodeida, conferred with officials there and said they considered themselves an integral part of the Yemen Arab Republic," the embassy added.

The embassy said that North Yemeni forces had not fired a single shot at the island.

It said that the representatives from Kamaran had complained that the Aden authorities had not sent the island any provisions or paid officials' salaries there for the previous three months.

Sudan Believed to Have Only A Few Hundred Men in Egypt

CAIRO, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Egypt's call for Sudan to remove all its troops from Egyptian territory is believed to involve not more than a few hundred men, sources said today.

The token force of Sudanese, which first came to Egypt after the six-day war five years ago, never amounted to more than 2,000, the sources said.

A Sudanese Embassy spokesman here said that Sudan is complying with the Egyptian demand and that "the larger part of the troops already have departed and the remaining force will leave Egypt soon."

The Egyptian request for total withdrawal of Sudan's troops here came yesterday as the latest development in worsening relations between the two countries that began when President Gaafar Numeiri refused to join the Federation of Arab Republics, which links Egypt, Libya and Syria, and resumed diplomatic relations with the United States in July.

The embassy added that North Yemen would welcome a visit to the island by the Arab League committee mediating the conflict between the two countries.

Mr. Khameri said today that about 4,000 persons live on the 80-square-mile island.

Mr. Khameri said about 1,000 North Yemeni soldiers, supported by four gunboats and air force jets based in Hodeida, attacked Kamaran at noon last Friday and had taken over the island by late evening.

Delayed for Reconsideration

Karlier today, the Southern Yemeni government said in a statement that a large number of islanders were killed in the attack. It said that news of the occupation had been delayed for 48 hours so that North Yemeni authorities could reconsider their decision.

Forces of the two Yemens clashed on their common border last Sept. 26, with at least 200 personnel killed and wounded on both sides. Since the beginning of this month, the frontier area has been quiet, but there are fears that the Kamaran issue might touch off new trouble, possibly after Ramadan, the Moslem month of fasting which started yesterday.

In a second statement tonight, the North Yemeni Embassy in Beirut said that the Aden authorities were still bombing border areas, using planes, tanks and artillery.

It said that the representatives from Kamaran had complained that the Aden authorities had not sent the island any provisions or paid officials' salaries there for the previous three months.

Collective Rule May Follow Mao

(Continued from Page 1)

Premier Alexei Kosygin in 1965: "Now that you don't want Khrushchev any more, suppose we invite him to lecture at Peking University about how he developed this creative Marxism" that Mr. Kosygin had credited him with. The Soviet premier would not agree, Mr. Chou said.

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One Name Stood Out

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Although Mr. Phillips of the Wall Street Journal said Mr. Chou had talked only about a collective leadership in the future, editors J. Edward Murray and Don Carter of the Knight newspaper chain in a report today that "one name stood out like a lighthouse in a fog of history and reminiscences about old comrades: how sick or going home or already dead."

This name, they said, was that of the Shanghai Communist party leader, Yao Wen-yuan, whose editorials in that city's newspapers were credited with touching off the Cultural Revolution, the purge of Chairman Mao's opponents in the mid-1960s.

Mr. Yao, described as being "over 30" by Mr. Chou, is said to be a close associate of Chairman Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, and is even rumored to be Chairman Mao's son-in-law.

According to the two Knight editors, Mr. Yao was the only member of the present hierarchy listed as being in the "desired younger age bracket." The editors described him as being a rigid party ideologist and one of two secretaries of the radical wing of the Shanghai Communist party.

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Obituaries**Miriam Hopkins, 69, Actress, Appeared in 36 Films in '30s**

NEW YORK. Oct. 9 (AP).—Miriam Hopkins, 69, the star of "Becky Sharp" and about 35 other movies, most of which were made in the 1930s, died here last night at a hotel.

Miss Hopkins had come to New York in July for a special presentation of her film "The Story of Temple Drake" (1933) at the Museum of Modern Art.

She became ill while here and was treated. Her death was tentatively attributed to a coronary attack.

Miss Hopkins was born in Bainbridge, Ga., on Oct. 18, 1902. She was married to Brandon Peters in 1926; to Austin Parker in 1931, to Anatole Litvak in 1937 and to Raymond Brock in 1945. She divorced Mr. Brock in 1951.

Miss Hopkins made her first film, "Fast and Loose," in 1930.

Among her better known films were "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Design for Living," "These Three" and "The Heiress."

She costarred with Bette Davis in "The Old Maid" and "Old Acquaintance."

Rebecca Morehouse, widow of critic Ward Morehouse, said that Miss Hopkins arrived in New York on Sept. 12 to open a special retrospective showing of films at the Museum of Modern Art to mark the 60th anniversary of Paramount Studios.

Mrs. Morehouse said that Miss Hopkins, with the assistance of Mr. Morehouse, got her first stage job as a dancer in New York's

Israel Will Spare Arab Terrorists

JERUSALEM. Oct. 9 (AP).—The threat of capital punishment for Arab terrorists has been quashed for the time being by an Israeli research team which concluded the death penalty might cost Jewish lives, officials said today.

A team of security experts appointed by the government reported that continued abolition of the death penalty will actually save Israeli lives because Arab attackers are less inclined to fight to the death if they know they face only imprisonment. The researchers began their study in the wake of the Munich Olympic killings.

Justice Minister Yaakov Shimshon Shapira, supporting the researchers, sharply criticized persons demanding that imprisoned guerrillas be executed in revenge for terrorist attacks. He said this was tantamount to Israel holding hostages and called it "the ethics of a cannibal." He was addressing a lawyers' meeting.

Criticized for failing to take

the arrest of the two men,

Robert Clyde Boland, 32, and

Edwin John Eastwood, 21, in

dawn police raids today ended

one of the most intensive man-

hunt in Australia in recent

years.

2 Australians Charged With Kidnapping 7

MELOUNRE. Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Two men were charged here tonight with kidnapping a schoolteacher and her six pupils from a lonely country schoolhouse last Friday.

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Edwin John Eastwood, 21, in

dawn police raids today ended

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years.

Mikhail L. Sionimsky

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (AP).—Mikhail L. Sionimsky, 55, a novelist whose work closely reflected the changes in the Soviet political climate, has died here, Ivestsi reported today.

His first published works ap-

peared in the relative freedom of

Lenin's last years and concen-

trated on his World War I ex-

periences and the collapse of the

Tsarist armies.

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Dr. Glueck began his career in

psychiatry by examining immi-

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Leopold and Loeb, who were

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Tunited Childhood Is Found everable by a Better Life

ALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 9 (AP)—The physical growth programed for a child by the parents' genes, the child staged a recovery and reached his genetic potential after being shifted to a better environment.

Intellectual Stunting

The article noted, however, that there was no comparable growth in the intellectual abilities of the children studied.

The Lima children generally came from large families living in one-room bamboo shacks and having average family incomes of less than a dollar a day. Many did not know their fathers.

The human individual has a prodigious catch-up ability," he said in a report in the current issue of the *Johns Hopkins Medical Journal*.

The Hopkins study involved 150 children "from desperately poor homes" examined at the British-American Hospital in Lima for periods of five years or more.

The report said that while an impoverished home life blocked

the fear of irreversible stunting from malnutrition, it is not justified from this study," reported George G. Graham, professor of international health at the Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health.

Eight of the children studied were removed from their squalid environments and placed in the homes of persons—usually relatives—who had become successful by Peruvian standards.

The Hopkins study said all eight subsequently showed a remarkable improvement in height and head-circumference growth.

By age 9 these children had reached a height comparable to 22 percent of the 9-year-olds in the United States. The Lima children remaining in slum homes had an average height comparable to the bottom 3 percent of the U.S. children in their age groups.

From Shacks to Homes

Dr. Graham said the eight children went from shacks to homes with adequate nutrition, running water, electricity and medical care. Some even had their own rooms.

He cited the case of twin girls who at 15 months weighed only nine pounds each and had heights equivalent to four-month-olds.

We were convinced they were going to be midgets," he said.

The twins' growth was stunted as they were shuttled between convents, orphanages and foster homes.

At age 7 they were adopted into a "clean, humble home" and began growing rapidly until by age 11 they had reached the average height of an 11-year-old in the United States, Dr. Graham said.

Back to the Program

The Hopkins team concluded that the results of the study "would suggest that the children... when transferred to a much better home were able to make rapid advances in height and growth and return to their genetically programmed size or very close to it."

Regarding mental growth, the study reported:

"The results of IQ estimation were so varied that it is impossible to draw conclusions from them. All we can say is that there has not been an improvement to parallel or match those observed in height and head size."

Thieves Return Old Arms

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9 (AP)—Thieves who stole ancient weapons worth \$1 million from the Rossia castle a week ago returned the loot to police during the weekend. Police said that the thieves contacted a lawyer and asked him to arrange the return of the weapons.



Associated Press
SPACEMEN—Werner Von Braun with Soviet cosmonauts Valeri Khabarov (left) and Anatoly Filipchenko at International Astronautical Congress in Vienna yesterday.

Ex-NASA Aide Calls Money Only Need to Put Men on Mars

VENICE, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The former head of the U.S. manned space flight program said today that it was easier to put men on Mars than persuading governments to put up the money for it.

Mr. Mueller said that a round-trip manned flight to Mars would take about 18 months. The crews, he said, would spend several months on the surface of Mars and in its orbit.

The former flight program chief said that many of his colleagues in NASA were in favor of sending crews of mixed sexes into space. "I am in favor of it," he said. But he would not predict when the first mixed-sex space expedition would take place.

More than 1,800 delegates are attending the week-long congress. Prominent scientists from 55 countries are lecturing and taking part in discussions.

Regular Joint Missions

At the congress, Soviet cosmonaut Anatoly Filipchenko, 44, who orbited the earth aboard Soyuz-7 in 1969, said: "It is only technical matters that prevent us from going on [joint Soviet-American] space missions. We'll soon be working a lot closer to clear up the technical difficulties of linking an American and Soviet craft in space. In my lifetime, I fully expect our two countries to be flying regular joint missions."

In Moscow today, American and Soviet space scientists met to plan the 1975 U.S.-Soviet space rendezvous agreed in a space cooperation document signed when President Nixon went there last May.

Another Soviet cosmonaut, Valeri Khabarov, was also present at the congress, where former deputy associate administrator of NASA Werner Von Braun was scheduled to present a paper.

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Arab Terrorists Are Praised By Anarchy Trial Defendant

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (UPI)—A leftist lawyer accused of masterminding West Germany's Baader-Meinhof anarchist gang today praised the Arabs who attacked the Israeli team at the Munich Olympics.

The guerrillas took part in a courageous action in which they were ready to sacrifice themselves," Horst Mahler, 36, told the court at the opening of his trial.

"The only fault the Black September guerrillas can be reproached for is that they did not take Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher as a hostage," he said.

Mr. Mahler's statement brought cheers from his supporters in the public gallery of the West Berlin court. Judge Paul Jerick immediately ordered the court cleared.

"It would be the height of impropriety to celebrate the Munich dead here," he said.

Robbery Charges

Mr. Mahler faces charges of being a ringleader of the Baader-Meinhof gang of anarchist guerrillas that operated in West Germany for more than two years. He also was charged with participation in three bank robberies.

Because of the gang's reputation for violence, the heaviest security precautions ever taken in a West Berlin court case were ordered for the trial's opening this morning.

In a long statement to the court Mr. Mahler defiantly upheld the motives and methods of the anarchist group.

"Supranational monopolistic capital is the most monstrous criminal conspiracy of

MANILA, Oct. 9 (UPI)—Oktoberfest, the world's biggest beer party, ended another 16-day run yesterday, with official counting record number of visitors and beer-drinking thefts.

Upwards of five million persons crammed the festival grounds during the 138th renewal of the festival, commemorating the marriage of King Ludwig I of Bavaria. There were about four million visitors at the Munich Olympics, which ended Sept. 11.

Despite guards at beer-tent entrances, visitors managed to carry away 200,000 one-quart mugs as souvenirs.

A total of 1,865 mug hunters were caught in the act and their souvenirs confiscated, police said. Two revelers out for bigger game were grabbed when they tried to roll away beer kegs.

The city's brewers had no complaints. They said visitors drank more than four million quarts of the specially-reinforced festival brew and ate over half a million grilled chickens.

Police said that aside from the growing thefts there were surprisingly few incidents on the 66-acre festival grounds in the middle of the Bavarian capital. There were 500 arrests made for fights. 15 purse-snatchers were seized and 239 drinkers had to be helped to sobering-up stations.

Alcohol Blinds 2 Swedes

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 9 (UPI)—Police warned against peddlers selling wood alcohol (methanol) on the black market, after six persons were rushed to a hospital this morning. Two of them were blinded after they drank the alcohol. They are in critical condition, a hospital spokesman said.

He said 1,800 others—about 30 percent of Manila's police force—will be investigated and possibly charged with similar offenses under provisions of martial law, declared by President Ferdinand E. Marcos Sept. 21.

Mr. Marcos said yesterday he had imposed martial law in order to crack down on corruption and what he called a Communist insurrection.

"We do not want any Vietnamese in the Philippines," Mr. Marcos said.

Information Secretary Francisco S. Tatad said the 15, including a captain, are being held on charges of illegal association with criminal elements, gunrunning and extortion.

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Page 6—Tuesday, October 10, 1972 *

Ethnic America

On Sunday, Spanish-Americans marched and danced in New York; on Monday, Italochicans did the same. Both were honoring Columbus (who, of course, did not discover America) on the 8th or the 9th of October, but on the 12th—his feast is now celebrated over a long weekend, by act of Congress rather than of calendar). But each celebration was an expression of ethnic pride. And such pride is on the rise these days—as politicians well know, and as the current presidential campaign emphasizes.

It has almost always been so in the United States, where the multiplicity of national, cultural and racial background has been a source of satisfaction and alarm since colonial days. It was even suggested, in 1776 when the Great Seal of the United States was being designed, that the arms of the new republic should combine those of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and Holland. And this, of course, would leave out the Indians, the blacks, the Spaniards, Swedes and Jews who were all present in identifiable numbers or influence within the original 13 states.

Ethnic politics played a part in American government from the beginning, despite the predominance of English and Scottish, with occasional Dutch names, among the early presidents. The Irish in the coastal ports, the Germans in the interior were powerful in state and local political affairs and thus influenced national decisions. Perhaps the last important German-American political effort came in the election of 1916: two wars against Germany, diminished immigration

from thence and assimilation were to make them almost invisible in national politics henceforth.

Now the political emphasis is on the later waves of immigration, as well as on such groups of long but neglected presence within the country as the Indians, blacks and Latin-Americans. What seems new in recent years is the sharper insistence of ethnic groups on recognition, and on their separateness. But it should not be forgotten that the "melting pot" idea, the notion of the American as "cosmopolitan planned," is largely a product of the last three-quarters of a century; Theodore Roosevelt's attacks upon "hyphenated Americanism" stemmed from a particular situation on the eve of America's entry into World War I and became popular because, among other reasons, of labor's fears of low-wage immigration.

Catering to the special interests of ethnic groups in political campaigns has its dangers, and so has the kind of ethnic pride that despises any fellow humans because of differences in color, speech and background. But ethnic groups are as American as apple pie, and when, as in so many cases, it is centered on historical figures common to all Americans—Columbus, Steuben, Pulaski—it has roots as deep as that first sketch for the Great Seal. It would be an exaggeration to accept the motto "e pluribus unum" literally; the many do not, and should not, become a monolithic one. But neither, in this day and age, can any nation afford to become fragmented into groups warring over language, religion, race or the accidents of history.

The Lavelle Case

The hearings by the Senate Armed Services Committee in the case of Lt. Gen. John D. Lavelle have left the most important issues involved in the controversy in totally unsatisfactory suspension. The censure of the general, together with a virtually blanket clearing of all other persons and echelons has all the earmarks of a coverup. Making one officer the scapegoat for more widespread wrongdoing would be an injustice in any case; if the intent is to wipe out the traces of a more serious deception, the matter would assume grave national importance.

Gen. Lavelle, in a letter to Sen. John C. Stennis, has categorically denied charges that he had been conducting a "massive, private air war" over North Vietnam. He insisted instead that he had been encouraged by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird himself to undertake those air strikes which were counter to what was then understood by the American people and by Hanoi to be official White House policy.

Allowing for misinterpretations of orders and particularly of conversations relating to such orders, the general's letter nevertheless raises fundamental questions which have apparently been skirted by the Senate committee. The issue has ceased to be merely whether one high-ranking officer, with or without the knowledge of some of his superiors, ignored restrictions imposed by civilian authority. Two even more serious questions must now be answered.

Were the allegedly unauthorized strikes actually carried out at the suggestion of the top military command, in disregard of national policy?

Or were the strikes, in fact, authorized by the same civilian authority that maintained a public posture of prohibiting such action as part of its effort to lend credibility to its peace negotiations in Paris?

If the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be found to have encouraged Gen. Lavelle to ignore White House policy, with the obvious risk of

torpedoing the Paris talks, this would be tantamount to a military takeover of the American government's peacemaking powers.

If the joint chiefs, on the other hand, acted in concert with civilian authority to pursue one military policy while publicly proclaiming another, then the American government would stand exposed of an attempt to deceive its own people rather than the opponent at the conference table who, after all, knew what was happening in his own country.

The seriousness of such a possibility makes it imperative to determine whether Mr. Laird, if he did indeed encourage Gen. Lavelle's air strikes, did so on his own or with White House approval.

If Gen. Lavelle's recollections are accurate, they would prove the nation extremely vulnerable either to government by deception or to a military takeover of American foreign and defense policies. Thus the worst possible outcome of these hearings would be to sacrifice Gen. Lavelle in order to divert attention from a truly serious threat to American security.

Given the military's penchant for keeping records, it should not be difficult to recover the minutes of the conversations and the messages cited by Gen. Lavelle. At the very least it would be shocking if, in an age of terrifyingly delicate nuclear balance, military politics are being transmitted into instructions so vague as to allow widely divergent interpretations. At the worst, the integrity of the American government and the future of this nation's international credibility are at stake.

The case of Gen. Lavelle cannot be allowed to rest until all the facts have been placed before the public. If the worst suspicions are borne out by those facts, the entire executive and military leadership of this government will have to defend and explain its actions before the ultimate court of the American people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Tico Britons for Brussels

Mr. Heath's selection of George Thomson and Sir Christopher Soames as the British members of the European Commission has been expected for some time, but the talk beforehand does not lessen the wider impact of the news now that it is official. The choice expresses clearly and unmistakably the British government's dedication to the European idea. No member country has ever sent more distinguished citizens to the commission, which is often described as the core of the Community's structure.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

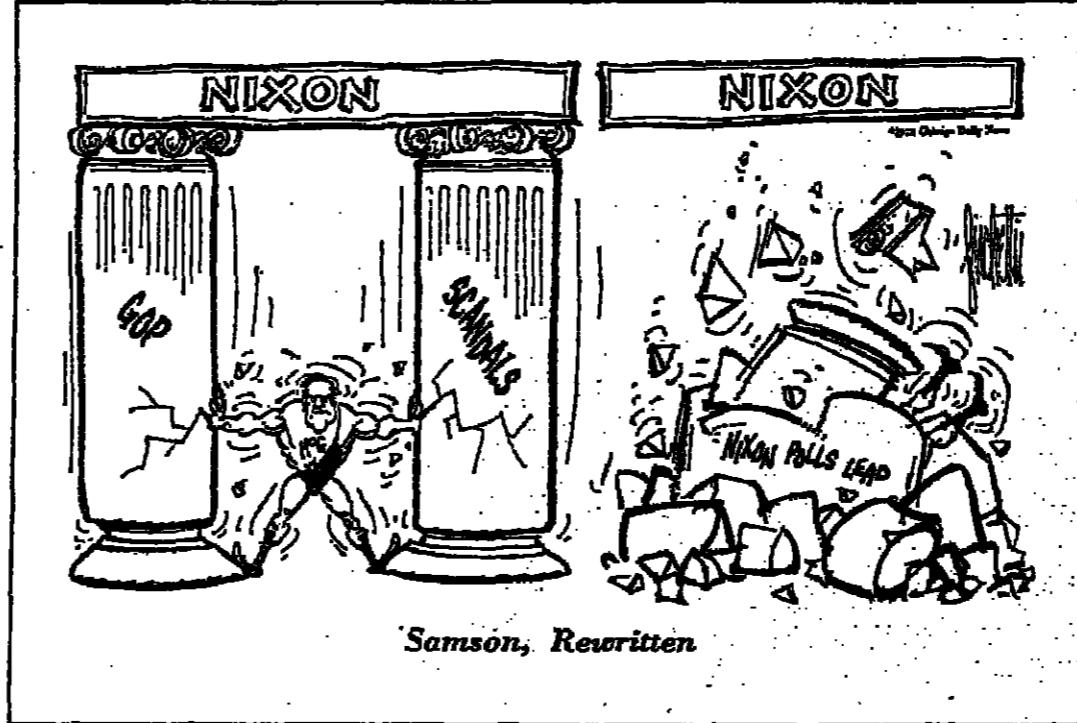
October 10, 1897

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The statement recently published to the effect that negotiations on the Egyptian question were proceeding between the Continental governments and Constantinople, and that Russia was prepared to send a circular to the Powers on the subject, is characterized here as pure fiction; and it is further declared that no fresh action is in contemplation in Central Asian affairs nor in Africa, nor is there any idea of an "entente" between Russia and the United States against Great Britain.

Fifty Years Ago

October 10, 1922

BERLIN.—The bottom fell out of the exchange market here today when the mark broke all previous low records and fell to 2,620 marks per dollar, while in Frankfurt it fell to 2,667. Holders of foreign currencies mostly refused to be tempted by these high rates and very few transactions were noted. The collapse is attributed to the enormous increase in German paper money which rose by 85,700,000,000 marks in the last ten days of September. In Paris it is feared that the mark will have a bad reaction on the franc.



The Policyless Party

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—"Skepticism and cynicism are widespread in America. The people are skeptical of platforms filled with political platitudes of promises made by opportunistic politicians."

Those words—the opening words of the 1972 Democratic platform—have an ironic ring today, three months after they were written. The public mood that the Democratic platform writers accurately characterized and that they hoped to call down in judgment on President Nixon has instead been brought to bear on Democratic nominee George McGovern.

The key to the lopsided Nixon margin is the public impression that McGovern is a man who makes extravagant promises, some of which he has already been forced to modify, and the rest of which he would probably break if he were elected.

McGovern to Blame

McGovern himself is principally to blame for this. The protracted agonizing over his succession of vice-presidential choices and the similarly painful struggle over his income redistribution plan left an impression of indecisiveness and opportunism which continue to plague his campaign.

Now, McGovern seems to have accepted the advice of some strategists that his only hope is to attempt to create an offsetting public revolution with the Nixon administration by depicting it as a corrupt, special-interest government indifferent to the economic and social needs of the working man and his family.

If one asks why the Democratic party—the majority party in Congress and the country—is driven to such desperate tactics, it becomes clear that the problem is more deeply rooted than McGovern's personal failings.

One important reason that the McGovern alternatives—on Vietnam, defense policy and domestic reform—are viewed so skeptically by the public is that they seem the statements of an individual, not the end-product of a process of policy debate involving the leaders of the Democratic party.

Not Relating

The "legitimacy" problem that McGovern inevitably faces, as the little-known victor in the nomination struggle over such familiar Democrats as Hubert Humphrey and Ed Muskie, has been compounded by his inability to relate his proposals to the established record of his party.

For McGovern alone is not to blame, for the Democrats have been woefully deficient these past four years in making clear what it is they stand for as a party.

Adlai Stevenson faced the same problem in 1956, when he tried to conduct a campaign against President Eisenhower after four years of a virtual vacuum of Democratic policy alternatives.

The current Democratic leadership—centering in Congress—has been less supine toward Mr. Nixon the past four years than the Johnson-Bayh leadership was in Eisenhower's first term.

But if the Democrats have defeated some of Mr. Nixon's more outrageous nominations and rewritten some of his flimsier proposals, they have ducked out on their responsibility to provide positive answers to the country's major challenges. And McGovern—like anyone else the Democrats might have run this year—is the man who pays the price for this failure.

Voters Skeptical

If voters view skeptically his promise to order a halt to American military operations in Indochina, as they do, it may well be because a Democratic Congress has had the power to take that step for four years—and has not done so.

If the voters talk cynically of his pledge to shift tax burdens, it may well be because they know that a Democratic Congress has for the last ten years systematically been reducing the graduated corporate and individual income tax, while boosting regressive payroll taxes and forcing the states and cities to hike their own regressive sales and property taxes.

When Democrats move beyond the game of blaming George McGovern for all their current problems, they may come to realize the point. Americans are intelligent and astute enough to know that the bland dictators, with characteristic callousness, are willing to

urged two years ago—a serious policy conference, involving all of the party's leaders, to assess what, if anything, the Democrats have to offer the country in an approach to government.

The mechanism for such a group has existed since 1968, in the Democratic Policy Council, but under Humphrey's intermittent leadership, and with minimum staff and financial support, it has been little utilized the past four years.

Front-Page Issues

After Stevenson's 1956 defeat, the Democratic National Committee chartered an Advisory Council to speak for the party on policy questions. It was bitterly resented by the congressional leadership, just as a similar body would be today.

The lesson is clear. Before an opposition party can successfully confront the country and the President's party, it must confront itself—and decide what it stands for.

The Democrats have not done that for the past four years. They cannot afford to squander another four.

"I got nothing against this country," Ralph Liguori told me, "only it ain't my home. When

Unhappy 'Godchildren'

By Claire Sterling

ROME.—A question has been raised in the Italian parliament about preparations for the Paris premiere of "The Godfather" on Oct. 11, a gala occasion to be attended by President and Madame Pompidou, featuring spaghetti, mandolins and waiters dressed like Sicilian fishermen. The questioner, a Liberal party deputy, asked what the Italian foreign minister thinks of this. Just in case he holds back for diplomatic reasons, there's something I'd like to add that he may leave out.

Those people in that movie are not Sicilian, they're American. They may have come over from the old country, bringin' aside customs with them. But they're so thoroughly Americanized by now that the thought of going back to Sicily or anywhere else in Italy fills them with panic. Leaders of *Casa Nostra* spend millions of dollars on lawyers' fees to fight deportation. The grandfather of all godfathers, Carlo Gambino, had a heart attack last year when it looked as if he might lose his 16-year legal battle and be deported after all. To a man, furthermore, those who get forcibly repatriated are utterly miserable.

Some years ago, I had occasion to meet a few of the five hundred odd Italio-American racketeers, crooks, gamblers, dope pushers, white slaves and all-purpose hoodlums who had been sent back to their birthplaces in Italy since World War II.

Among them were big shots like the late Lucky Luciano and his former right-hand man in the New York gambling, bookmaking, slot-machine, brothel and dope business, Ralph Liguori. But I also met dozens of petty mobsters who would never have made it in either world. Whatever their circumstances, their lament was always the same.

"Not that he done nothing," added Joe.

"I wouldn't steal a toothpick this town," said Blackie.

"What else would there be to steal?" demanded Willie.

"And if there was, who's beat them Neapolitans to rejoined Blackie. The old nodding in gloomy assent.

Few of their colleagues can make a go of their law careers, they assured me. "I that Frankie Coppola," Blackie, referring to Lucky's former hel-appearant who is in compulsory Island, reside under police surveillance here.

"He got caught with a full of heroin down in Sicily. Did you ever try to run over a cockeyed tiles? Well, he'll never be the Statue of Liberty again," Joe.

There was another departure.

"Lemme ask you somethin' said Joe finally. "Do you th we belong here? Take me instance. I don't get along w these Italians. I don't feel 1 am Italian. I don't think like. My mom took me to New Y when I was five years old. pop was an American pioneer, built all them houses up Elsie Drive and West End Ave with his own hands. I always been proud to be American & I still am. All right, so maybe made a mistake when I young. But even senators ma mistakes, or why would they be erasers on their pencils? Arways, I paid for it, didn't I do my time. Why send here for life? What I want to is, if the Americans want to us here, why don't they give a pension? Our families plenty takes over there. I'm blamin' nobody but myself what happened to me, and ain't asking for no sympathy. E whatever we done, what it done to us ain't human. It ain't human."

Attitude Toward Press

Wiretapping is one example. The Justice Department had made a point of the small number of wiretapping authorizations it has sought and obtained from the courts—285 in the year 1971. But those are the taps under law. What is more interesting is the tapping done without any legal authority—until recently under a claim of inherent national security power that the Supreme Court unanimously rejected.

No one knows how many telephones had been tapped or how many conversations overheard in the name of security—no statistics are published. But enough of this activity surfaces from time to time in court cases to suggest that it is substantial.

On a number of occasions recently, the Justice Department has chosen not to proceed with a case rather than to disclose the facts of its wiretapping. When asked to provide a list of these, the department, over a week, did not give an answer. But the press has been provided at least half a dozen examples in the last three months.

In July the government dropped assault charges against a leader in 1971 anti-war demonstrations, Bradford Lytle; prosecutors said Lytle had been overheard in several electronic surveillances that they did not want to disclose. A case against Abbie Hoffman was dismissed for similar reasons, and so was one against three "White Panthers."

In August the Justice Department abandoned a perjury prosecution of Leslie Bacon, who had

Letters

War Foo

Certainly we all sympathize with the families of prisoners in North Vietnam and hope that McGovern will prevail after President Nixon's re-election. They will agree to the fair and generous terms already offered.

Can it be because they rarely bother taking prisoners in battle—or only important ones to torture for information? I remember the photographs of captured men being shot as they emerged from tunnels filled with tear gas.

Perhaps the only prisoners Saigon has are South Vietnamese who have the courage to oppose the dictatorship of Thieu and his ilk—a regime too unpopular, I think, to last a day without massive U.S. support.

When will the United States stop pretending that it's for freedom and democracy that is destroying Vietnam in this barbaric and obscene war against a small country which has done nothing to the United States except try to defend itself.

MARJORIE BARTER.

Opatija, Yugoslavia.

throw a few more thousands of lives into their bloody game on the slim hope McGovern will be elected and his abandon-and-be-gone policy will prevail after President Nixon's re-election. They will agree to the fair and generous terms already offered.

Lewis ends by saying, "The question is whether there is world enough and time to bring the voters back to the issues... Even his borrowing from Andrew Marvell will not move this American to believe that, though given 'world enough, and time,' the majority of the electorate would back McGovern's pliffully shortsighted and sickeningly dishonest solution for Vietnam.

CHARLES SIMON.

Monte Carlo.

Atrocities

In your Letters column of Oct. 2, Michael J. Carley begins: "I found the article by Holger Johnson on atrocities committed by Communist forces in South Vietnam extremely offensive." There follows a recital by Mr. Carley of alleged U.S. barbarities in Vietnam.

I confess myself puzzled at the offense taken by Mr. Carley. Are we to infer from his list of alleged U.S. misconduct that Vietnamese Communists misconduct should not be reported? Such an inference would seem absurd.

DALE MORRISON.

Oslo.

Letters

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OOPS—The spectators at a professional football game in Washington, D.C., Sunday were treated to an extra halftime attraction when this very calm young lady in a high school band very calmly continued to play her clarinet as she was very calmly losing her pants.

Russians Beat Americans, Lead in Chess Olympiad

KOPIJ, Yugoslavia, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The Soviet Union routed the United States 3-1, today and upped its winning margin in the 16-nation race for the gold medal at the 20th Chess Olympiad. The Russians handed the Americans two defeats and two wins in the 12th-round combination of the tournament's 15-round final phase. The 3-1 score gave the Russians a total of 23.5 points ahead of Hungary, at 21.5 points, and Yugoslavia, at 20 points. Hungary and Yugoslavia, however, still have two adjourned games complete tomorrow.

The Soviet victory was based on 21-year-old Anatoly Karpov's defeat of U.S. player Arthur Bisguier and former world champion Mikhail Tal's defeat of U.S. third-round player Pal Benko. Bisguier's game just fell apart and for some reason Benko gets censured every time he plays so we had no hope in these games," said U.S. first-round player Lubomir Kavalek.

Two Draws

Kavalek got a draw from former world champion Tigran Petrosian and U.S. second-round player Robert Byrne drew with 21-year-old Anatoly Karpov yesterday.

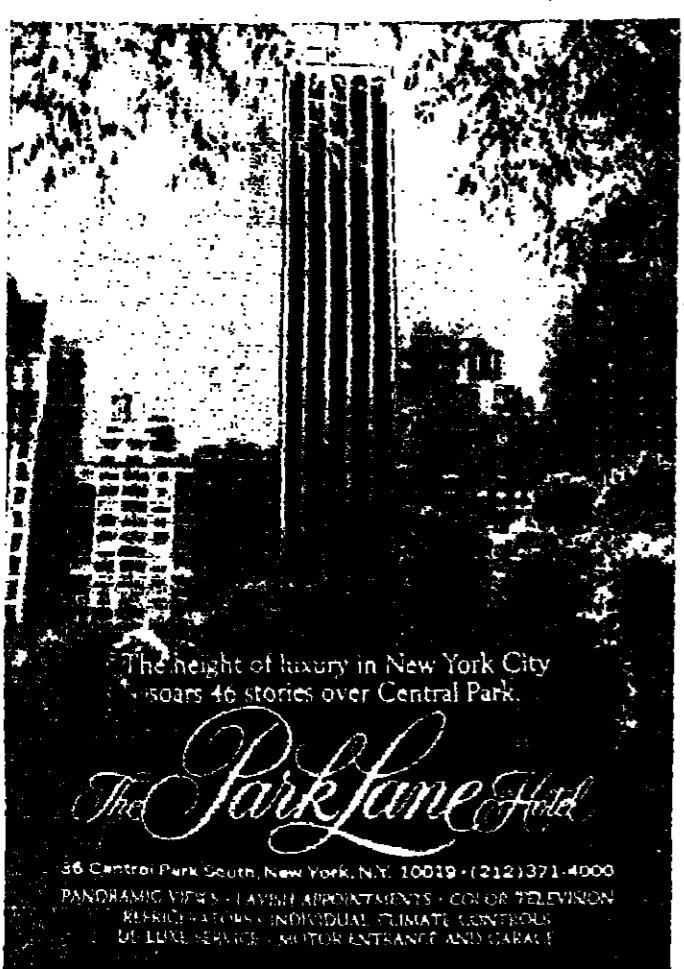
Meanwhile the Albanian Chess Federation ordered its team to withdraw from the Olympiad rather than play a scheduled match with Israel, tournament officials said.

"Albanian team managers have informed Jordan Ivanovski, director of the games, that according to the order of their chess federation they do not want to continue to play because of an Olympic commission's decision to ban a match with Israel," the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug said.

The Albania-Israel match was originally to have been played in the seventh round, Oct. 3. But the Albanians did not show up for "political reasons," according to a letter team captain Mehmed Pustina submitted to the Olympic officials.

Israel won the match on a forfeit basis. The Olympic appeals commission then disqualified Albania from the Olympiad and nullified all its results.

However, the Albanian team complained to the commission and argued that they had not violated Israel "for technical reasons," tournament officials said.



Amin, Reviewing Parade, Salutes Asian Contingent

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 9 (UPI)—A beaming President Idi Amin today saluted several hundred Asians taking part for the first time in celebrations marking the anniversary of Uganda's independence from Britain.

Asian men and children—and a solitary woman—joined their African fellow citizens in a ceremonial march-past at Kololo airstrip, near the city center, where 10 years ago today Britain handed over the instruments of independence.

They were preceded by troops; European, African and Asian veterans of the last war, nurses, university students and schoolchildren. It was for the Asians that the biggest cheer went up.

All are Ugandan citizens, and will be staying on after the exodus of their noncitizen fellow Asians is completed in a month's time. Last week President Amin helped rehearse them for today's parade, and he was clearly pleased both by the reception they were given and by the performance they gave.

568 Arrive in Bombay

BOMBAY, Oct. 9 (Reuters)—The Indian ship State of Haryana arrived here today with 568 Asians expelled from Uganda, fewer than the 800 or 900 originally expected. The arrivals included 49 British passport holders and some with Ugandan passports.

For Seventh Time in Three Centuries

Swiss Glacier Splits, Threatens to Fall on Village of Randa

RANDA, Switzerland, Oct. 9 (UPI)—For the seventh time in three centuries, this picturesque Alpine village of 420 inhabitants is threatened with death and destruction.

The menace comes from the Bis glacier, towering over Randa to a height of 12,000 feet.

Guides first discovered a split in the glacier last August. Since then the crack has widened to 120 feet.

The chunk of ice slowly breaking from the glacier is 450,000 tons of possible tragedy.

Despite the glacier's reputation for avalanches, the people of Randa have always stayed put. It was in 1636, according to village records, when the Bis first came down. Then there were 50 people living in Randa. Thirty-six died, and all the houses were crushed.

There have been five collapses since then, although only one of them, in 1812, caused deaths. Two persons were trapped under the ice.

Randa is situated at an altitude of 4,500 feet, between the valley town of Visp and the ski center of Zermatt. Village opinions are divided as to how much danger is posed by the Bis, which snakes down the crest of the Weisshorn Mountain.

Wilhelm Truffer, a guide who knows the Weisshorn as he knows his own home, is one of the optimists. "I don't believe there is a real

danger," he said. "Only people who don't know glaciers can say they are threatened."

Joseph Zumtaugwald, the mayor, is more cautious.

"If there is a collapse," he said, "the mass of ice would go down to the left of the glacier. We don't have to be afraid of the ice, but we do have to be careful of the rush of air which would come first."

Mr. Zumtaugwald's wife, mother of five children, said her house would be the first to be evacuated.

"But we have nothing to fear for the time being," she said. "We have to watch for heavy snowfalls in the winter, though."

Mrs. Adolf Amher, a farmer's wife, said the mountain guides find new crevasses every summer.

"The glacier could fall or it may not fall," she said. "Our house is not in a dangerous place in any case, and we are not going to move out."

Mr. Heinrich Zumtaugwald (no relation to the mayor) is the wife of a guide and has six children.

"My father, who was a guide and who died in 1971 at the age of 93, often found cracks in the Bis, but they always closed up again the next year. We are not afraid and are not moving."

Experts have been consulted about the possibility of blowing up the 450,000-ton ice mass, but

this has been put aside for the time being because no one is sure what the consequences would be to the main glacier.

Swiss authorities are examining photographs taken with cameras lowered into the crevasses.

They have also installed three mirrors on the glacier which, by means of a laser beam, immediately detect any movement, even one of just an inch.

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Oct. 9 (Reuters)—A court prosecutor claimed that three former officials of a Croatian cultural organization who went on trial here today planned to start a civil war.

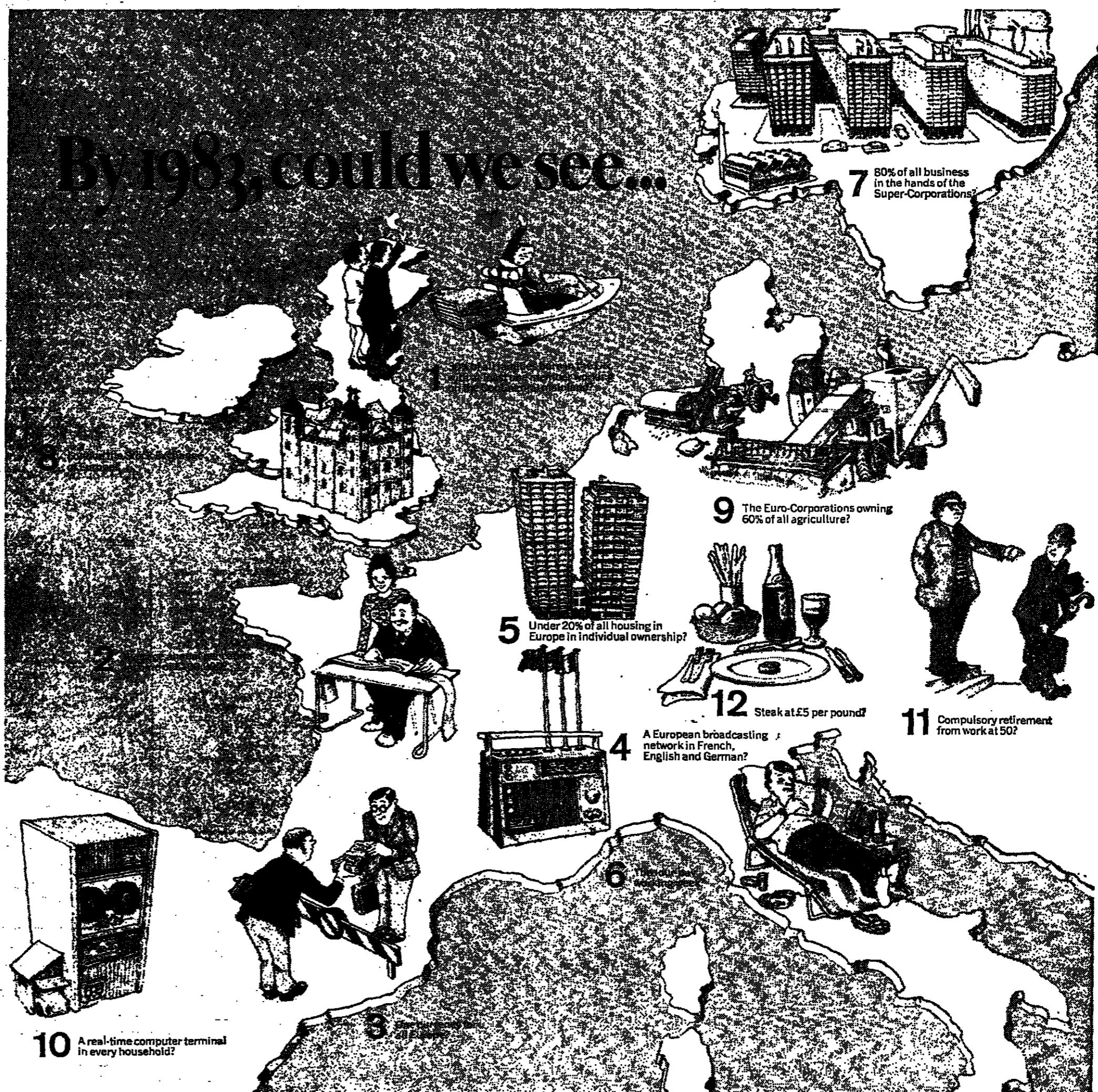
The Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, said that the prosecutor charged that the men, accused of crimes against the people and the state, possessed a list of persons whom they planned to liquidate.

The three—Dr. Marko Veselic, Jozza Ivicic Bakulic and Zvonimir Komarac—were leading officials of the cultural and arts organization Matice Hrvatske.

The prosecutor said that they established a counterrevolutionary illegal organization within Matice Hrvatske. Last November, they organized a student strike to create a political crisis and start a civil war, he said.

Arabs End Hunger Strike

BONN, Oct. 9 (Reuters)—About 30 Palestinian students and workers today ended an 11-day hunger strike here called in protest against recent restrictive measures against Arabs working and studying in West Germany. A spokesman for the group said the strike was called off because of the deteriorating health of the students.



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So how does present conventional wisdom see 1983? It could be worth talking it over with Bankers Trust.

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PARIS

A Dizzying Bazaar In an Art Museum

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Oct. 9 (IHT).—The "Objects: U.S.A." exhibition at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville (Nov. 5) is a high-class and dizzying bazaar in which the varied and peculiar craftsmanship of contemporary American art are displayed.

It is not the sort of exhibition usually found in museums, in which one or several trends are illustrated in depth. And if one goes there expecting some sort of statement about a concept provided by an organizer, one may feel perplexed and even annoyed. But such a reaction is quite unjustified since "Objects: U.S.A." does not pretend to be the usual kind of exhibition.

There can be no question of summarizing its contents: 214 craftsmen are represented by 242 different objects and even a list of the categories of craft involved.

Couch, chair
with landscape
and cows by
Richard Shaw.



ed tends to be somewhat lengthy. Enamel, ceramic, silverware, glass (both blown and stained); cast, raised, forged and electroformed metal; jewelry; objects and sculptures in plastic; mosaic; furniture and sculpture in wood; braiding and basketweaving; bath and stitching; weaving and patchwork; tapestry and macramé are some of them. Occasionally several techniques are combined in one object, or a technique is given an original twist.

One electroformed copper vase was produced, I am told, by dipping an inflated rubber balloon into the electrolytic bath.

Practical Notion

The exhibition clearly reflects the practical down-to-earth notion which was its point of departure: "Let's put together a body of works that will give an idea of how much American

craft has developed over the past 10 or 20 years."

Money for the exhibition, on the first leg of a journey that will take it to 9 other cities (Madrid, Milan, Stockholm, Cologne, Hamburg, Helsinki, Zurich, Edinburgh and Birmingham) was provided by the Johnson Wax Co., which sponsored a similar venture some years ago entitled "Art: U.S.A.: Now." Selection of the works was made by art dealer Lee Nordness (who was also in charge of the earlier show) and by Paul J. Smith, director of the American Craft Council's Museum of Contemporary Crafts. The Johnson company donated the works in the first show to the Smithsonian Institution and the present collection will be given away to various museums on its return from the European tour.

"Objects: U.S.A." attempts to be an objective summary, an encyclopedic sampling of what the best craftsmen in America are doing at this point. Yet the show does generate a certain mood. Despite the subdued tone of a number of the works shown, the exhibition as a whole is dominated by the flamboyant, the funky, the baroque. And because they set the tone, the baroque works incite us to look at much of the others that are not really baroque in the light of the dominant baroque. It seems desirable to isolate each work in one's mind's eye as one looks at it, and not to

Art in France" at the Grand Palais, is also represented here. Some of the ceramic work belongs in a gallery exhibition of fund art rather than in an exhibition of craft. Such is the case with Robert Arneson's ceramic tennis shoe, and perhaps with Kim Newcomb's blown glass hot dogs with potato chips.

Viewing "Objects: U.S.A." as one would a regular exhibition, I would say that it brings together a material that is too rich, too many, too broad-ranging. A similar number of works by just 10 ceramists or 10 weavers would allow one to establish a better relationship to what they are trying to do.

Viewing it on its own ground, however, as a glorified bazaar, I would say it is successful in provoking a sort of bewildered surprise and in being incipiently informative. As such I would say it achieves its purpose, which is to stir up interest in what is being done in this area.

Szafran, Galerie Claude Bernard, 5 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Nov. 2.

Sam Szafran handles pastel with striking virtuosity. He has a rather baroque inclination and portraiture, for instance, a chronically cluttered artist's studio under various conditions of light or an equally cluttered winter garden.

There is considerable stylistic elegance to his work—a trait which is not entirely a quality in my view, though it provokes a certain objective admiration. At the same time his pictures radiate a rather chilly anxiety, perhaps because of the way he suggests a world without gravity.

Lekarski, Galerie Luszinski, 9 Rue Grégoire de Tours, Paris 6, to Oct. 24.

This is a gag, but a good one. Take one classical Greek sculpture, make a hollow rubber cast of it and distort the features by pumping air in and out. There is also a torso that breathes.

The Cast

With the exception of Sena Jurinac, who sang Marie, the excellent cast was one that might be encountered currently in Hamburg, with the veteran Toni Blankenstein in the title part of the oppressed, half-mad soldier Richard Cassilly as the drum major, Hans Sotin as the doctor, Gerhard Unger as the captain, Kurt Moll as one of the drunken workers (a lavish bit of overacting), and Elisabeth Siefert as Margot.

Kiss Jurinac, whose musical home is Vienna, is usually as-

OPERA

'Wozzeck' on French TV With an Added Dimension

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 9 (IHT).—The German production of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck" that was transmitted last night by French television's second network was a model of how an opera can be made to work on television, partly because "Wozzeck" is a model of the kind of opera that can make the transition from theater to the tube of film.

Berg's adaptation of Georg Büchner's play is made up of 15 highly compressed scenes, tense and fast-moving. Unlike, say, a 19th-century Italian opera, it presents almost no occasions for the singers just to stand and sing, so it is not tempted to indulge in pointless movement of singers or cameras. The more natural movement required of the singing actors is easier to take in close shots by just 10 ceramists or 10 weavers would allow one to establish a better relationship to what they are trying to do.

Unfortunately, the junk passes for the sound equal of the average TV set is way equal to the task of communicating Berg's orchestra's some powerful oral effects emotional impacts—wrote in or nothing. The only way to channel one's sound is stylized "operatic" comportment which is meant to be seen at a distance.

The production seen last night is fundamentally that of the Hamburg State Opera, where the work has been in the repertory for about two decades. Günther Rennert was the director, as he is of the Hamburg stage version, and the conductor was Bruno Maderna. In this filmed adaptation, the camera work was always to the point and free of arty eccentricities. It also added a dimension to the work that the stage cannot, with long shots of Wozzeck making his rounds in the garrison town, of the dreary countryside and the like, thus giving the film the same visual continuity that Berg's between-scenes transitional music gives the score. The idea of playing the opera through without interruption—about 90 minutes—was a good one.

Arts Agenda

The Bratislava Music Festival, held Saturday and continues through Oct. 21 in the capital, is featuring this year the role of young artists, particularly with the second International Tribune of Young Interpreters, co-organized by International Music Council which Dr. Vilém Pospisil, general secretary of the Prague Spring Festival, will head.

The 17th Lausanne Festival of Italian Opera, from Oct. 1 to 21, will have two performances each of Verdi's "Nabucco," "La Traviata" and Puccini's "Madame Butterfly." In addition to the Teatro La Fenice of Venice, Manno Wolf-Ferrari will conduct the Verdi works Carlo Franchi the Puccini.

Exhibitions of paintings and drawings by Muriel Pfeiffer, sculpture by Pierre Huyghe, paintings and other works of Marcelle Ferrier will open Oct. 1 at the Canadian Cultural Centre, 5 Rue de Constantine, Paris. The same evening, a concert by Canadian ensembles will be given at the center by French Radio Chamber Orchestra under Jacques Daudy.

consider the rest of the show as its proper context.

Art and Craft

The show, quite intentionally,

does not make any clear-cut separation between art and craft.

Sheld Hicks, for instance, whose work was included in the recent

"Twelve Years of Contemporary

BRUSSELS

A 'Time-Honored' Tradition —Antiques Fair in 3d Year

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (IHT).—The Brussels antiques fair, an event which in the past two years has grown into an ancient and time-honored tradition in this tradition-happy capital, will open next weekend.

Heavy iron-studded wooden gates that may need a medieval graystone castle for a setting. Around the corner, in the carriage-way, is a writing desk that would inspire the most jaded to write love letters.

"We mix the romantic with the rustic and the exotic," Mr. Haumont explained. "Antiques should be fun. *Charme de vie, charme de vieux.* Try to translate that one, keeping the rhymes."

A child of the age of gimmicks may be astounded by the ingenuity of previous generations. In one corner stands a small table which—in two easy operations—converts into a library table.

Last year, the Brussels Antiques Fair attracted some 6,000 visitors, mainly Belgians, with a fair sprinkling of Americans, Italians and Danes.

This fall Mr. Haumont expects some 10,000. The word is spreading in international collector circles. Prices are reasonable by the antiques trade standard, ranging from \$1 to \$5,000.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1972

Page 9

*en Change
f 6.2 Percent
aid Feasible*

**nel Sees No Impact
National Economy**

OCTOBER, Oct. 9 (Reuters)— National Economic Research Institute said today Japan could afford a revaluation of 6.2 percent without any serious impact on its national economy.

The institute said another revaluation might come any time between now and March 31, when next financial year starts.

Assuming a 6.2 percent revaluation during this period, the institute projected real growth of 5 percent for the 1973 financial year and 11.7 percent for the financial year, compared with an estimated 10.3 percent for the current financial year.

New Import Program
Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry said today it is working out new programs to avert another revaluation following rejection by Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka of its proposals for a 10 cent export surcharge.

The new program is designed to increase Japan's imports by an estimated \$1.6 billion through port liberalizations, tariff cuts and other measures.

Officials said the project might be revised through consultations with other government agencies before it is presented to the cabinet for approval later this week.

The program aims to increase imports by \$300 million through liberalization of 10 items, including integrated circuits, beans and asparagus and tomato juice, the officials said.

A 20 percent across-the-board tariff cut is expected to produce other \$300 million, they said.

By expanding import quotas up 10 percent of domestic consumption of each restricted item in the present ceiling of 5 percent, the ministry hopes to increase imports by another \$300 million.

Finally, revision of rules for preferential tariffs for imports from the developing countries will probably increase them \$10 million, the officials said.

Import Licenses Ease

TOKYO, Oct. 9 (AP-DJ)—pauses in import licenses, a leading trade indicator, totaled \$1.95 billion in September, up 26.6 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced today.

Licenses for imports of manufactured goods, which are a very small portion of Japan's overall exports, showed the sharpest growth: Up 40.7 percent from September, 1971. Fuel showed 29.8 percent gains and foodstuffs a 10.4 percent advance.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on major international exchanges:

Oct. 9, 1972 Today Previous

U.S. dollar..... 3.4500 3.4734

Euro..... 4.40—4.45 4.40—4.45

Swiss mark..... 2.1846—46 2.1854—55

British pound..... 6.9146—50 6.9156—55

French franc..... 26.8826—25 26.8836—35

West German mark..... 1.4711—12 1.4711—12

Italian lira..... 6,0690—915 6,0690—915

Dutch guilder..... 3.2270—85 3.2270—85

Iceland króna..... 4.20 4.20

Canadian dollar..... 1.47—1.48 1.47—1.48

Swedish krona..... 26.8075—525 26.8075—525

Belgian franc..... 23.09—10 23.07—10

East. krona..... 4.770—80 4.770—80

Portuguese franc..... 3.7875—85 3.7875—85

Yuan..... 20.10 20.10

A: Free; B: Commercial

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan and Boeing to Build Plane

Japan has decided to build a commercial transport plane jointly with Boeing Co. of the United States. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry plans to submit a budget estimate for the project to the Finance Ministry next week and exchange a memorandum with Boeing. The Japanese envisage building a wide-bodied aircraft to carry about 225 passengers over intermediate distances. Mass production is expected to begin around June, 1978. The development cost is to be shared equally by Boeing and Nihon Aeroplane Manufacturing Co. and is estimated at 200 billion yen (\$64 million). T.A. Wilson, Boeing president, says he expects the new plane will replace Boeing's 737 trijet.

Renault Receives Soviet Order

Renault, the French car firm, has signed a contract in Moscow to supply 200 million francs (\$30 million) worth of equipment for the Soviet Union's massive Kama River truck plant. Thus reports Denis Rollot, representing Renault, told the Soviet news agency that the contract, for the supply of automatic transfer lines and auxiliary painting equipment, was the largest ever won by the firm in the Soviet Union. Renault is already fulfilling two orders for the Kama plant, which is scheduled to start production in 1974 and is being built with the participation of firms from several countries.

Cadbury Said to Seek French Firm

Cadbury-Schweppes, of Britain, is negotiating to acquire an interest in St. Pampry, a major French maker of fruit juices, industry sources say. Officials of Pampry were not available for comment. Pampry is a family-owned company with annual sales of about 100 million francs.

IMF Unit Head Sees Reform Plan by 1973

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—

A key official in the effort to reform the world monetary system predicts that concrete, comprehensive proposals will be worked out and on the table for possible action by next September.

Jeremy Morse, former executive director of the Bank of England and now head of a panel of deputy finance ministers assigned to monetary reform, said failure to meet that target in forming an outline would mean "we were stopped."

"We've certainly made an extremely good start," Mr. Morse said in an interview. "There's a strong impetus. These impulses can die away, you have to catch them while they're there."

Mr. Morse is the head of the deputy-level panel of the committee of 20 finance ministers and central bankers named Sept. 28 to reform the world monetary system. He said his optimism is based on the attitudes shown by his colleagues at the annual International Monetary Fund meeting here.

Collective Desire

The fact that the full Committee of 20 said it was determined to make rapid progress on reform, coupled with rosy statements of individual countries, "points to a desire which I think they nearly all feel to have definite concrete proposals before them by Nairobi," he said. The next IMF meeting will be held next September in Nairobi.

"I think that most of us feel it must be pretty comprehensive," Mr. Morse said. "The different countries or groups of countries are interested in different parts of the subject matter and until they see the whole layout, they're not going to be willing to really come to grips with it."

Mr. Morse had said earlier that he thought that a reformed system could be put in place within a year and a half to two years, but

The sources say that the French government is opposed to such an acquisition, favoring a link between domestic concerns.

French Steel Talks in Final Phase

Negotiations for eventual participation of St. Eman in the 7-million-ton steel complex being built at Fos, near Marseilles, have reached the final phase, industry sources report. There was no confirmation, however, of weekend reports that Usinor will acquire a 50 percent interest in the venture. The French Steel Industry Federation issued a communiqué saying that its president, Jacques Ferry, will hold a news conference Oct. 17 "to put an end to wrong and tendentious" reports on the negotiations. The reports suggested that an equally-owned holding company would be set up by Usinor and the Wendel-Sideler group to operate the Fos complex. August Thyssen, of West Germany, which was initially approached, is expected to join the project at a later date, the reports said. If plans are carried out on schedule, the first stage of Fos will be operational at the end of 1974 with an annual steel output of 3.5 million tons. The final target is to bring production to 7 million tons.

Indonesian Nickel Deposit Found

Indonesian Nickel Development Co. (Indeco), of Japan, has discovered nickel deposits on Indonesia's Halmahera Islands containing relatively high-grade nickel ore. Indeco says its two-year survey confirmed nickel deposits on the Gob and Obi islands off Halmahera, totaling 60 million tons with a range of 1.5 to 2.5 percent nickel content. Indeco was set up by four Japanese mining companies, the trading firm and Nippon Steel Corp. in 1963 to prospect for nickel reserves under an agreement with the Indonesian government.

added that three years would be too long.

He said he thinks it was out of the question that finance ministers and central bankers of the 12-nation IMF would want to delay reform for three or four years, as some have suggested.

"I would think that if we haven't got a comprehensive report or outline or whatever you wish to call it for the committee by Nairobi, yes, we would be slipping. You can never determine precisely at what pace these things will go. But I shall try to move it along with all reasonable speed."

Adjustment Difficult

He said the most difficult area for his group of deputies will be the "adjustment process," a catch-all phrase used by the financial officials to describe the ways of correcting economic imbalances between countries, including devaluations and revaluations of currencies.

That issue will be tackled first when the panel gets down to work next month, he said. "Since it's the most all-embracing and most difficult question... I think people are keen to get down to this subject."

U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz proposed a plan that would put pressure on countries with balance-of-payments surpluses, as well as deficit nations, to change the value of their currencies. And he proposed economic sanctions against nations with chronic surpluses that refused to change.

No Automatic Rules

But when asked if he sees broad agreement on the question of economic sanctions such as those wanted by Mr. Shultz, Mr. Morse answered in the negative. European opinion, he said, appears to be against "automatic rules."

Mr. Shultz proposed a system in which big increases or big reductions in a nation's monetary reserves, such as gold or other assets, could activate international rules that would force either a currency revaluation or devaluation. A country that resisted, for example, could expose itself to having another nation impose a tax on its exports.

I think there is a feeling among some other people that it has to be something more complicated than that," said Mr. Morse. He added, however, that the present rules calling for currency changes when there is a "fundamental disequilibrium" are too vague and general.

He praised the United States for coming up with a specific proposal for reform, for promising eventual convertibility of the dollar when its payments deficit is corrected, and for saying that monetary reform would not have to wait for trade reform.

Although trade questions are tied up with monetary reform, he said, "it is impossible to forecast" what trade recommendations will be made by the Committee of 20.

"I don't think they could be very detailed because I don't think the committee could be competent in that field to make anything detailed," he added.

Mr. Morse said he wanted the 1,400 workers to have "total co-determination" in the firm, one of the country's largest photo equipment businesses.

The company will be run by employee committees and all profits—expected to be the equivalent of \$1 million a year—will be shared among the workers.

In 1964 Mr. Forst was sentenced to two years and nine months in jail on charges of treasonous contact with East Germany.

Workers Decide To End Work-In At Clyde Yard

GLASGOW, Oct. 9 (UPI)—The working occupation by workers of the former John Brown Shipyard ended today, clearing the way for the yard's operation by Marathon Manufacturing Co., of Houston, Texas.

A mass meeting of workers at the yard voted on a show of hands to end a "work-in" intended to keep men employed during and after the Marathon takeover.

Marathon executives had said they would pull out of the whole project unless the work-in ended. A roar of approval greeted today's vote.

The Texas company took over the famed "yard" that built Queen's "Cunard's Queen" series of passenger liners and a host of other famous ships were built, when the four-yard Upper Clyde Shipbuilders went into liquidation.

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U.K. Modifies System on Bank Rate

Changes to Be Pegged To Treasury Bill Rate

By Michael Stern

LONDON, Oct. 9 (NYT)—The bank rate, which for 270 years has been the peg for monetary policy and interest rates in Britain, was abolished today by Anthony Barber, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

This shift in power became official last Thursday, when representatives of five Arabian Gulf Oil producing nations and seven major Western oil companies came to terms on an initial agreement giving the Arab nations an initial 20 percent interest in existing concessions on their soil. This interest will grow to a controlling 51 percent, probably within the decade.

The companies will be compensated, but at a price based on book value of the oil in the ground.

Only five years ago, these developments would have been considered improbable, if not impossible, by most industry analysts.

Forced to the Wall

The progress of the oil countries to a position where they are able to force the world's most powerful international industry against the wall has been relatively swift, highly dramatic and will be difficult to reverse.

The march to dominance had its beginning in 1960 with the formation of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which was created to stem the erosion of the price of crude oil that had occurred during the late 1950s.

During most of the 1960s, OPEC was successful in stopping price erosion but failed to obtain anything more than minor payment increases from the companies for the host governments.

The 1967 Arab-Israel war was

in motion the forces that have radically changed the international oil industry.

The war increased Arab antipathy towards Western interests because of their alleged support of Israel. It also closed the Suez Canal, forcing a greater reliance on Libya.

Then militant 29-year-old Col. Muammar Qaddafi came to power in Libya, and a confrontation soon developed with the oil companies. The companies offered a small payment increase that enraged Col. Qaddafi. In the ensuing high-stakes poker game, it turned out that the colonel held all the aces, much to the surprise of the Libyans as well as of the industry executives. The oil companies needed the oil more than the producing countries needed the revenues.

Sharp Increase

The other producing nations followed Libya's example. At Tehran and Tripoli sharp increases in payments were obtained that have moved the government take from the pre-1967 level of around a 50-50 percentage to an average of 70-80 in favor of the host country.

The oil industry's role has changed from a commanding

Power Shift Is Sealed By Agreement on Oil Bank Rate

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT)—The oil producing nations, particularly those in the Middle East, are now calling the shots in the economically important and politically volatile international energy business.

Behind the change is a rapidly increasing shift in the balance between oil supply and consumer demand. A few years ago, there was a surplus of oil. Now that has moved to a near balance, a balance that will become more precarious as the world's energy demand increases.

And it seems certain to increase. World energy consumption is expected to nearly double between 1970 and 1980, rising from the equivalent of 87 million barrels of crude oil a day to 160 million barrels. By the year 2000, world energy demand will reach the equivalent of 400 million barrels a day, according to some estimates.

Still Chief Source

Despite large and important discoveries in the North Sea and on the North Slope of Alaska, the Middle East, with 70 percent of the world's reserves, will be the chief supplier for most of the oil that will be consumed in the future.

The United States, unlike Western Europe and Japan, has long been immune from the vicissitudes of the world oil trade. This era has passed. The United States now imports about 23 percent of its oil, mostly from Venezuela and Canada, with only 3 percent coming from the Middle East.

Honeywell gained 4 to 13 1/4, continuing to rebound from sharply depressed levels on the settlement of a strike affecting its computer factories in Scotland.

However, at least two other institutional favorites gave ground. Rite Aid, which operates discount drug stores and ranked as a stellar market performer during 1971 and the first half of 1972, slipped 2 to 38 3/4 after posting a yearly low at 36

New York Stock Exchange Trading

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1972

Sanguillen Paces Victory**Pirates Defeat Reds to Lead Playoff, 2-1**

INNATI, Oct. 9 (UPI)—Sanguillen put the Pittsburgh Pirates one victory away from the National League pennant by hitting a home run in knocking in the win in a 3-2 triumph over Cincinnati Reds.

Ull's hitting, before the largest crowd to see a game here at Riverfront, gave the Pirates' 2-1 over the Reds in the National best-of-five series.

Pirates send Dock Ellis to big one tomorrow and can beat the Reds again over Bruce Kison did not come-from-behind victory, be the World Series next Tuesday.

Though Kison was credited with victory with a scoreless innings stint in relief of

Playoff Schedule

all series best of five.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

1. Tigers (East) vs. Oakland A's

at Detroit, May 15; at Detroit, if necessary.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

1. Reds (West) vs. Cincin-

ati at Cincinnati, if nec-

essary.

etting Triple Super Bowl

INGTON, Ky., Oct. 9 (AP)—Super Bowl, finishing the first with a flat tire and racing quarters of the second on a blowout, because the sixth of trotting's Triple Crown he swept to victory in the Kentucky Futility.

what may have been a pair of accidents, the right of Super Bowl's sulky was in both beats by his chief Soncane.

victory for Super Bowl,

by Stanley Deneer and

for \$1 million after

in the Aug. 30 Hamble-

ton, was his 15th straight. He

decided to retire to stud after

ason.

U.S. Grand Prix

LEADING PLACINGS

He Stewart, Tyrrell-Ford, 117,483

an hour; 2. Francois Cevert, 109,153; 3. Dennis Hulme, 107,811; 4. Ronnie Peterson, March-Ford, 115,815; 5. Jackie Stewart, 112,207; 6. Patrick Depailler, 8,000; 7. Peter Gethin, 11,100; 8. Jochen Rindt, McLaren, 11,000; 9. René Arnoux, Wilson Special; 10. Hill Brabham-Ford, 12,000; 11. Surtees-Ford, 12,000;

12. Mike Mosley, 10,000; 13. Mike Mosley, 10,000; 14. Pedro Polito-Ford, 15; 15. Chris Amon, Simca, 16; Skip Barber, March-

Grand Prix Standings

over-on Pitfall, Brazil, Player Ford, 61 pts.

He Stewart, Scotland, Tyrrell-Ford, 2, Dennis Hulme, New Zealand, March-Ford, 12 pts.; 4. Jacky Ickx, Belgium, Ferrari, 27 pts.; 5. Steve, U.S.A., McLaren-Ford,

6. Regazzoni, Switzerland, Fer-

7. 15 pts.; 8. Francois Cevert, France, 15 pts.

Mike Hailwood, Britain, Surtees-13 pts.

14. Amon, New Zealand, Matve-

12 pts.; 15. Ronnie Peterson, Swe-

dish, March-Ford, 12 pts.

16. Chris Amon, Simca, 16; 17. Brian Redman, Brit-

Telaro, 15; 18. 4 pts.

los Signs Pele

O PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 9

ters.—Pele, the Brazilian

star, has signed a new con-

tact with his club, Santos, after

a year of haggling over money,

sources said. The last snag

whether Pele should be paid

\$10 or \$3,000 for each match

id abroad. The decision was

made public.

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starter Nelson Briles, it was Dave Giusti, Pittsburgh's clutch moper up man, who saved the contest after Pete Rose doubled with one out in the eighth.

Giusti got Joe Morgan, the hero of yesterday's Cincinnati victory, to bunt out and then struck out Bobby Tolan.

Carroll Falls

Clay Carroll, the workhorse of the Reds' bullpen who had 37

saves during the regular season, couldn't save this one.

He came into the game with one on and one out in the seventh, gave up the winning run in the eighth and was charged with it.

The Reds got to Briles for two runs in the third inning and after Sanguillen homered in the fifth and the Pirates tied the score with another run in the seventh,

they won the game in the eighth on a walk, a double and Sanguillen's fielder's choice.

Willie Stargell walked with one out in the eighth and went to third on Al Oliver's double down the left-field line. Carroll then walked Richie Hebner intentionally, filling the bases, and bringing up Sanguillen.

The Pirates' catcher hit a shot to shortstop Darrel Chaney, who bobbled the ball a moment; then flipped it to second baseman Joe Morgan for one out, but Sanguillen beat Morgan's relay to first as Gene Clines, running for Stargell, crossed the plate with the winning run.

The Reds went in front in the third when Chaney opened with a single to right, moved to second on an infield out and scored on Morgan's single. After Morgan's single second, he scored on Tolan's single to center.

Sanguillen Homers

Gary Nolan, who pitched the first six innings for the Reds, held the Pirates scoreless until the fifth when Sanguillen homered over the left-field wall.

Chaney bailed out Nolan with a fine stop of Al Oliver's two-out smash in the sixth, cutting off a run after Roberto Clemente had drawn a walk and moved to second on a wild pitch.

The Pirates tied the score at 2-2 an inning later off reliever Pedro Borbon after Nolan left because his arm tightened up.

Borbon nickel Richie Hebner on the foot with a pitch and, after Sanguillen singled Hebner to second, both runners advanced on Gene Alley's sacrifice.

Vic Davalillo came up to swing for Briles and Cincinnati manager Sparky Anderson brought in Carroll, who walked Davalillo, intentionally filling the bases.

Bob Stennett then beat out a high chopper to the right side with Hebner scoring the tying run.

Should the talented Lakers of Bill Chamberlain, Jerry West and Gail Goodrich, who won a record total of 69 regular-season games, including 33 in a row, fail in a playoff bid, it won't be a sudden collapse of a team with one of the highest NBA payrolls.

Rather, the change would be attributed to a new playoff structure, realignment and the strengthened Phoenix Suns and Seattle SuperSonics, also members of the Pacific Division.

The top two finishers in each of the four divisions no longer will qualify automatically for the playoffs. Instead, only the division champions qualify.

The other four berths, two from each conference, will be decided by a sudden death of a team from one division could make "playoffs," only nine of 21 for 115 yards.

Including a 52-yard gain to Jerome Barkum down the middle to the Dolphins' one-yard line.

"When we held them to a field goal there, it gave us a big lift," Buoniconti said. "Some coaches get mad on a long gain like that, but our defensive coach, Bill

Two Better Than One

"In the other three games this season," Caster said, "the other teams had only one man on me."

Against that single coverage,

Caster had caught 11 passes for

325 yards, nearly a 30-yard average, and four touchdowns. Yes-

terday he caught one pass for

five yards.

"That extra back cut off our long stuff pretty good," said Don Maynard, the Jets' wide receiver.

During the Jets' 63-yard touch-

down drive at the start, Mamath

completed three of four passes for 37 yards. After that, with the Dolphins in their "33 defense"

much of the time, he completed

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